

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 98, Vol. 4.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

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THIS JOURNAL is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and despatched by Mail and Express to all parts of these Colonies, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, the Eastern Provinces and Great Britain.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865.

THE WILD LAND TAX.

It is scarcely matter of surprise that the special organ of the Attorney-General is out in strong(?) opposition to this salutary and much needed measure. But it is surprising that our contemporary should serve up to his readers a column and a-half of such unreasoning nonsense as comprised his leader on Wednesday. It is not difficult to detect a sad want of acquaintance with the subject upon which he writes. Those of us who have passed more or less of our lives in colonies in which the evil of speculation in wild lands had to be grappled with by the governments possess a practical knowledge of the subject, and, consequently, are in no danger of being caught by the clap-net brought forward by the opponents of the measure. But there are many in British Columbia who do not happen to possess the advantage of such experience; and it is chiefly out of consideration to that class that we would desire to have the subject thoroughly discussed. It is sometimes useful, in considering a subject of this character, to examine carefully the motives which impel to opposition or support; and here we would ask, what possible motive can actuate those who advocate a wild land tax other than a desire for the public good? The interests of agriculture and the revenue are what they seek to promote. There is no place for any private interest or secret advantage. Nay, more, many of those who are advocating this measure are themselves the owners of lands which will come under its operations; but a deep conviction that it will conduce materially to the interests of the colony leads them to sink interests of a personal and subordinate character. But far otherwise is it with the other side. Those—and we are happy to know that they are numerically small—who have placed themselves in opposition to the measure may inscribe "*pro bono publico*" upon their banners; but we look in vain for anything to justify the assumption. Nay, one is inevitably led to the conclusion that there is an axe to grind somewhere—a private interest to protect, a friend or client to serve. The assertion that comparisons ought not to be instituted between this colony and those watered by the Atlantic is scarcely correct. It was in the early history of Prince Edward Island, when as yet very little land was in the hands of actual settlers, that a remedy was sought for land monopoly. A half-penny per acre was levied upon all unoccupied lands held by private parties, a tax which brought £12,000 a year into the public treasury and had the effect of speedily curing the evil. In Canada, while yet the great bulk of the lands still belonged to the Crown, and were open to the bona fide settler on even more liberal terms than are those of British Columbia, a similar measure was resorted to, certainly not because there were not plenty of Crown lands still open to the settler, for even to this day Upper Canada has her millions of acres of rich Crown lands which are offered to the actual settler free. It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that Canada has to-day one hundred million acres of wild land. It is not because there is no Crown land left, but because speculators lock up large tracts of the best land, best both as to quality and location, that it is an evil to allow them to hold wild lands free of either tax or improvement. We are told that such a tax would be unjust to men who now hold considerable portions of land and have lost by it; that if all the lands thus held were thrown into the market, purchasers could not be found, and, therefore, that the cry about valuable lands being locked up to the injury of the country is mere "clap-net, and incapable of having any weight with those who know the real circumstances of the case." Now, we happen to be thoroughly acquainted with the whole matter, having resided here from the beginning, and having carefully watched the operations of our various land systems, so-called, a knowledge which our contemporary can hardly be presumed to possess, seeing he has not resided in the colony six months. If we take the district of New Westminster what do we find? Commencing at the boundary of the suburban plot, go in whatever direction you will, nine-tenths of the land is in the hands of speculators, and none of whom are either occupiers or improvers. Nor is it enough to be

told "What of that? There is still plenty of Crown land to be had." Men who wish to settle on and improve their farms are not very likely to relish the idea of having to go back many miles from town when the intervening lands are thus locked up, and not likely to be improved for many years. We are personally aware of cases in which good settlers have been driven away from this very cause. A great deal is said about men who were obliged to accept land in payment for work, who have lost by these lands, and who are unable either to occupy or improve them, and such lands are compared to dirt of which it is a matter of indifference whether a man gets "ten shovelful or twenty." Now, this is a very parable attempt to throw "dirt" in the eyes of the public. We are personally acquainted with every settler within a considerable range of this city, those who took land in payment for Government work as well as those who pre-empted or bought, and we are not aware of a solitary case to which the sympathetic remarks of our contemporary would apply, or who would be entitled to any sympathy under the operations of the tax we advocate. We, ourselves, are one of a number who received country land in payment for Government work; and so far from its having proved a losing concern we have refused \$8 an acre for it. Others who obtained land in a similar way have sold at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 an acre. It was only the other day that we heard one gentleman who owns 400 acres, not a thousand miles from this city, which he took in payment for work, inveighing against the tax as a hardship upon the class of holders to which he belongs. Yet this very gentleman was offered and refused \$8 an acre for the entire block of land. He held it at \$10. Here then we find a piece of land which cost, say, \$400, now valued at \$4,000! What a legitimate object of sympathy the owner of that land must be. So much for land which our infantile contemporary affects to hold as worthless "dirt," and which he has the temerity to say has not increased in value. Next, we are treated to an extraordinary piece of logic indirectly taken in hand, and strikingly verifying the old proverb, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*." It is surely clear enough that if the tax is imposed upon all "unimproved and unoccupied lands"—which is the wording of the resolution passed by the House last week—it will apply to lands which have been acquired by pre-emption as well as to those acquired by purchase. As to the other objection, raised by the Attorney-General and reiterated by his organ, viz., that such a tax would be "an interference with the rights of property," we really cannot occupy valuable space with the discussion of anything so transparently absurd. The smallest modicum of common sense would teach us better—the experience of other colonies teaches us better. The matter has now gone before the Governor in the form of a recommendation from the House, and we opine His Excellency is in little danger of being led astray by anything which may be advanced against so wholesome a measure either by our contemporary or by his master.

New Advertisements.

WILLIAM CLARKSON,
Junctioner, Real Estate & General Agent.
ja18 OFFICE—COLUMBIA STREET. to

FOR SALE!

BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Blankets, four point; Flannels; Boots; Shoes; Socks; Underclothing; Hats; Caps; Clothing, in the latest styles; Dress Shirts; Baltic Shirts; Collars, paper and linen; Silk Ties; Boys' Suits; Umbrellas; Superfine Cloth, black and blue, from the best manufacturers. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.
New Westminster, Nov. 25, 1864. no20tc

New Advertisements.

FRASER RIVER SANDS. CAUTION TO MARINERS

NO. 1 AND 2 BEACONS (NORTH AND SOUTH SAND HEADS), have been carried away during the late gales. JAMES COOPER, Harbormaster. December 16th, 1864. del17tc

GEORGE HOOPER, LAND AGENT, & CO.

BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand, for private sale, a large number of **TOWN & SUBURBAN LOTS!** and in many cases is authorized to deal liberally with purchasers. sel14tc

ELLIOTT, STEWART & CO., BREWERS, VICTORIA, V. I.,

MR. GEO. HOOPER, their Agent for BRITISH COLUMBIA, that their new SEASON'S ALE

is in excellent condition, and ready for drawing. This Ale is giving immense satisfaction, and can be obtained either in BOTTLE or in WOOD by application to GEO. HOOPER, Auction Rooms, Millard's Buildings. New Westminster, November 4th, 1864. no5tc

HARDWARE CHEAP FOR CASH.

CUNNINGHAM BROTHERS,

DETERMINED TO COMPETE with Victoria merchants, now offer to the inhabitants of New Westminster and British Columbia a well selected stock of **HARDWARE, STOVES, COAL OIL LAMPS, &c.**, at greatly reduced rates, **FOR CASH!**

A GOOD article of No. 1 Coal Oil, at \$1 per gallon.

ORDERS from the interior will be filled at Victoria prices, duty only added.

New Westminster, Nov. 17, 1864. no19tc

LUMBER! FOR SALE.

5,000,000 FEET ROUGH,
3,000,000 FEET DRESS'D,

In lots to suit, for Exportation.

no5tc J. A. WEBSTER & CO.

TO FARMERS.

DECEMBER being the month for sowing Winter Wheat on the lands adjacent to the Lower Fraser, farmers can obtain small supplies of several sorts from the stock of the Agricultural Association in New Westminster, thereby to prove what kinds are best adapted for this part of the colony, and to secure seed for another season. The Association have six varieties of Wheats.

W. E. CORMACK, Hon. Sec. New Westminster, December 5, 1864. del5tc

New Advertisements.

HENRY HOLBROOK, WHARFINGER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, DEALER IN PROVISIONS, FEED, ETC.

BONDED STORAGE FOR 1000 TONS OF GOODS in STORE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Goods Forwarded up country, and every accommodation given to vessels loading or discharging at the Liverpool or Upper Wharf. del10tc

COLONIAL HOTEL, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Messrs. Grelley Brothers Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, PORTER, BRANDIES, RUM, CIDER, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c., which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—

THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,

Havana, Manila and Cheroots. New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jy19

PICHT & HOYT, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and American in bulk and cases;
RUM—Jamaica and other brands;
WHISKEY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela in bulk and cases;
GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;
OLD TOM—Different brands;
WINE—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;
CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;
SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds;
HAYANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

PICHT & HOYT,

New Westminster, B. C.,

BREWERS & MALTSTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brewer Stock;

DISTILLERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in Tins, 95 per cent. ap24tc

DR. BLACK,

(M. R. C. S., L. S. A.)

Can be Consulted Daily at his Present Residence,

Columbia Street,

no26 New Westminster, B. C. tc

NOTICE.

ON THE 30th December, 1864, we the undersigned, carrying on the Lumber Business in Port Douglas, British Columbia, under the name and style of BRUMFIELD & LUMPKINS, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All accounts due to and by the late firm to be settled by the undersigned. S. BRUMFIELD, Port Douglas, 30th December, 1864. jalim*

Victoria Advertisements.

THE Royal Insurance Company.

Fire & Life Insurance.

CAPITAL - - - - Ten Million Dollars!

HEAD OFFICES,—Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,

Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,

Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY,

PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED the UNDERSIGNED their Agents for

Vancouver Island & British Columbia,

and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the

Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and Character of this Office, the sound principles on which it is established and the magnitude of its resources, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.

James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO., Wharf Street. ja24

Victoria, 20th January, 1863.

F. G. RICHARDS

Has Returned from Cariboo

AND IS STILL AT HIS OLD STAND,

BLIZZARD SALOON,

—ON—

Holbrook's Wharf,

WHERE HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE

OLD FRIENDS.

del10tc

CITY BAKERY

—AND—

COFFEE SALOON.

—AND—

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the

Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets,

where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pies and Cakes,

supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SORREL, no4

New Westminster, March 3, 1863.

LOCHLOMOND HOUSE!

AT THE

Seventy-four-mile Post

ON THE

Lillooet-Alexander Road.

THE PROPRIETOR calls the attention of travellers to Cariboo to this House, which is just opened for the travelling public, where Good Meals can be had at all hours, with all the delicacies of the season.

THE BAR

will contain CIVILITY, and the best

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

This is the first house within 15 miles where good water can be obtained, and, being 27 miles above the Junction, affords a comfortable and convenient stopping place.

Packers, Stagers and Teamsters are informed that they will find good stabling and the best of provender, as well as an excellent run for cattle on the grounds.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may patronize the Lochlomon House.

JOHN McMURPHY, Lochlomon, British Columbia, Yarch, 1863. tc.

A CARD!

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR:—As large and mighty advertisements have of late become so common, we think it an almost unwarrantable proceeding to inform the public that we have superseded the Town Council in C. Millard's stone building, where consigned goods in great variety and of the latest fashion must be sold.

Auction Sales will be held twice a week, commencing on Wednesday, 6th instant, at noon.

del10tc

HOOPER & CO.

January 28, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the office, 157-159, New Westminster. Single copy, price 6d., or 12d. per quarter, 10s., or \$2.00 per half-yearly, 18s., or \$3.50, and yearly £1 10s., or \$7.50. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are payable in advance. Copies of this paper can be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., Columbia-street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, \$2 first insertion; and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two inches, \$3 per inch for first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers. Advertisements in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication. All advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are payable in advance. All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Vanwinkle Hotel—N. L. McCaffery.
Notice—Wm. Fisher.
The London Journal.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865.

CANADA AND "UNCLE SAM."

If one may judge by the tone of the press on both sides, war between these two contiguous peoples may not be altogether improbable. The Americans, particularly those in the Border States, have been rendered extremely sensitive through the incursions recently made into their territory by persons taking refuge in Canada, and professing at least to be acting under the authority of the Confederate Government. The act of the Montreal Police Magistrate, Mr. Coursol, in liberating the St. Albans raiders has proved like throwing oil upon the fire. Notwithstanding the almost universal condemnation of Mr. Coursol's decision by both the press and the public of Canada, yet the American papers are filled with rather intemperate articles upon the subject, some of them boldly calling upon their government to make the decision of a Police Magistrate a *casus belli*, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the Attorney-General has pronounced that decision erroneous, while the Government has taken the most active steps for the rearrest of the raiders, offering a reward of \$200 each for their recovery. It is difficult to say what a people in such a mood may do, especially when they have their war harness on and their blood up to the explosive point. It may be gathered from the Canadian press that our brother colonists are not altogether indifferent to their position, or without a certain amount of apprehension as to the possible result. The Government has ordered out thirty companies of volunteers to guard the frontier; and although this step is taken professing for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the St. Albans affair, there is an impression that the movement has a deeper and broader object. It will be remembered that immediately after the St. Albans affair Gen. Dix issued an order that raiders should be pursued into Canadian territory, an order which was permitted to remain a dead letter until the decision in Montreal became known, when it was issued in a more formal and imperative form. This order President Lincoln has, however, recalled, thereby showing that he at least desires to avoid getting into trouble with a neighbor which, if not powerful within itself, would at least have good backing if forced into a war with the so-called United States of America. An order has been promulgated at Washington requiring all persons entering the United States, whether they be citizens or foreigners, to be supplied with proper passports, a measure which it is feared will seriously militate against the railway travel of Canada, as Americans will not be so likely to pass through Canada when they have to submit to all the inconvenience and delay arising out of the passport system. The Chief of the Montreal Police had resigned, and it was rumored that the Magistrate had done likewise. It is to be hoped that wiser council will prevail, and that the Americans will not seek a quarrel with a country which has neither done nor wished them any harm. One thing is extremely clear. The South would be delighted to see a quarrel spring up between the North and any other power.

DEER & NELSON despatched an express for Yale and Douglas in a canoe on Thursday morning. We understand the canoe met with ice at Langley. An express was expected down last night, but had not arrived up to going to press.

THE WEATHER.—On Thursday night and Friday morning snow fell to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, but a thaw set in last evening which is likely to take it away in the course of a day or two.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT BAKER.—From the illumination observed in the direction of Mount Baker on Thursday night it is believed that an eruption has taken place.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Under this head we find the following in a late number of the *Illustrated London News*: "A matrimonial alliance is about to be formed between the Right Rev. Dr. George Hills, Bishop of British Columbia, and the eldest daughter of Lady King, of Madingley, Cambridgeshire."

THE STR. "FIDELITY" arrived from Nanaimo on Wednesday, and returned the following day.

New Advertisements.

VANWINKLE HOTEL.
VAN WINKLE,
CARIBOO WEST.

THE ABOVE SPLENDID HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the Public, the proprietors having taken great pains through the winter to make it the most superior House in Cariboo. Good accommodations, with suits of rooms for ladies or private parties.

ATTACHED TO THIS HOTEL IS A

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT & BAR, where can be obtained the most choice brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, &c. N. L. McCAFFERY, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS WILLIAM HARVEY, of the city of New Westminster, has made an assignment of his affairs for the benefit of his creditors, who have appointed the undersigned as Assignee, those who are indebted to the said William Harvey are requested to settle their accounts with the said Assignee on or before the 5th day of February next, otherwise immediate proceedings will be taken for the collection of the same.

Wm. FISHER, Assignee.

New Westminster, January 25, 1865.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST Beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a Greater Circulation than any other journal in the world. Its contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, WATTS PHILLIPS, JAMES GRANT, &c., &c. J. F. SMITH, MISS BRADDOCK, PIERCE EGAN, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, HENRY J. BYRON, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HILSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics, embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest, Illustrations of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes, and Anecdotes; together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness. Issued in Weekly Nos., 1d.; Monthly Parts, 6d.; Half yearly Vols., 4s. 6d. Vols. I. to XL. are now issued.

The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.

LONDON JOURNAL Office—332, Strand, London.

ja28 6m

FREIGHT & PASSAGE

TO—

DOUGLAS & YALE

THE STEAMER "HOPE"

is now making regular trips between New Westminster, Harrisonmouth and Douglas, connecting at Harrisonmouth with Canoes for Yale.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.

ja18 1m

A CHANCE NOT TO BE LOST!

ANY PERSON in want of a good income is invited to join in the purchase of a valuable instrument by which a fortune may be made, if only turned to account. The above instrument may be seen between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 p.m., daily, at "Rowland's RETREAT," Sapperton, N. W.

If not previously disposed of by private bargain, it will be raffled for on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 7:30 p.m., by 50 aspirants to musical honors, at \$1 per member.

ja18 1d

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the Public that the Bakery on his premises has been resumed by him, and will be conducted in the future under his personal superintendence; and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to deserve the favors which a generous public community formerly bestowed on him.

Pies & Cakes made to order for Private Parties.

BREAD, HOT ROLLS, &c., always on hand.

PHILIP HICK

New Westminster, January 12, 1865.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

W. H. HUSKINSON, Proprietor.

CLOTHIER, HOSIER

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTER.

Receives by every vessel from England a General assortment of the above Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Victoria, V. I.

Govern't St., Between Broughton & Humboldt.

do7 1y

New Advertisements.

PAY UP AND
PAY DOWN!

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING CLOSED THEIR BOOKS!

on the 1st of January, 1865, and being determined

NOT TO OPEN THEM AGAIN!

will hereafter sell

FOR CASH ONLY,

and all accounts due on that date

AND REMAINING UNPAID

on the 15th January

WILL BE PUT IN SUIT

FOR COLLECTION,

WITHOUT FAIL.

ja7tc CLUTE & MAJOR.

FOR SALE.

100 TONS GOOD HAY.

Apply to R. DICKINSON.

ja18tc

PRESENTS

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

NEW YEAR'S.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, AND

TOYS!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

COLONIAL BOOK-STORE!

Call soon, that you may secure a choice.

de21tc CLARKSON & CO.

THE

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILL CO.,

[LIMITED.]

INCORPORATED 30th DECEMBER, 1863.

Capital, £8000 Stg., in 400 Shares of £20 each

Board of Directors:

STILLMAN F. WASHBURN, Managing Director,

GEORGE W. COLE,

JOHN STEDMAN,

CHARLES A. RINES,

ISAAC STEDMAN.

Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand, and cut to order.

Superior facilities for furnishing Cargoes for Exportation.

Orders for Lumber, either Rough or Dressed, solicited, and will receive the strictest attention.

OFFICE—Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

no19tc THOS. McMICKING, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

J. G. McBEAN,
IMPORTER AND
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FEED STUFFS,

OILMAN'S STORES,
NAILS, AXES,
COAL OIL,

LAMPS & FITTINGS

AND, in short, every article usually found in a General Grocery establishment.

J. G. McBEAN.

New Westminster, Jan. 4, 1865.

ja7tc

FAMILY

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would invite the attention of his numerous customers, and the public generally, to his varied and choice stock of Family Groceries, Provisions and Oilman's Stores, &c., &c., &c.

To THOSE whose liberal patronage he has enjoyed during the past two years it is unnecessary to say more than merely assure them of his determination to keep pace with the times, both as regards prices and assortment.

To THE general public he would say: If you desire to combine entire satisfaction with economy, do not go past the subscriber's new Store, two doors west of the old stand.

In Stock—A superior article of Smoked Salmon from Annandale's fishery, Mud Bay.

JOHN MURRAY.

New Westminster, Dec. 2, 1864.

de21tc

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

FRUITS,

NUTS, CANDIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

In the greatest variety

can be purchased at very

low prices from

ROBERT GREENBAUM,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. LEVIN,

Columbia Street.

del7 3m

DIARIES

FOR 1865.

de7tc At CLARKSON & CO.'S.

New Advertisements.

Messrs. DICKINSON BROS.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BUTCHERS

—AND—

CATTLE DEALERS!

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED

with all kinds of MEAT and VEGETABLES on short notice, at

NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, ROBERT DICKINSON,

VICTORIA, EDWARD DICKINSON,

ja7tc FRANCIS DICKINSON.

BIBLES! BIBLES!!

A NEW consignment of Bibles and Testaments is now on sale at the office of the Depository, Columbia-street.

FAMILY BIBLES in great variety. Bibles and Testaments in the following languages:—Gaelic, Dutch, German, Maori, Danish, French, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, Irish and Welsh.

ja18tc G. C. CLARKSON, Depository.

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of these Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of sweets. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and renewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

The Stomach out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of liver & stomach.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing and enable the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions.

In cases of debility, languor and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigour.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Head-ache and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague Female Irregularities Retention of Urine

Asthma Bilious Complaints Scrofula of King's

Bleeding on the skin Piles Sore Throats

Bowel Complaints Gout Head-ache Stone and Gravel

Colic Indigestion Head-ache Secondary Symptoms

Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Liver Complaints

Consumption Dropsy Liver Complaints Worms of all kinds

Dysentery Piles Lumbago Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Rheumatism

Sold at the establishment of PROPRIETOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Box.

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

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Important
The
NEW WESTMINSTER
Important

A few days exploration made and the Columbian paper which we are indebted to Hon. Colonial will adopt the line of conducting a trail over by Mr. Jenkinson lying beyond the line of con- tractive digg- tennay." We indicated in the plan of const- precaution, and have saved the lars in the country. Be- course in the only does mu- best route for these mines h- unquestional- add next seas- of knowledge- ccurring the ex- strong argum- consideration- road would- time; and it- we should ha- season. The- Columbia is a- that the whole- of April, wh- and pack tra- important su- graph, it is p- shall have a- tween this ci- probably ab- derstand it is- be placed up- weeks as a te- that Capt. N- placed before- the ste- that it may p- ment. Be t- tainty of hav- in four or fi- good trail to- greater part

The Gov- the explor- most desira- incomplete, the course- mines will t- tenay from- required, a- present roa- able in ever- It is int- Boundary- the northw- and from th- head water- the line be- will be ma- of the road- be proceed- dently exp- pleted abo- It is bel- be discover- the Kamla- available. An exp- Cascade M- covering a- them than- It is pr- between Sa- be establish- By

Upon t- sivered to- Hon. Tre- The Mi- confirmed- The th- the Hon- into Com- brook in- by claus- Walkem- in amend- struck ou- situated: "In th- word "C- petent re- duly auth- In all a- or crim- without a- the evide- ledge of C- the affm- tell the v-

Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the only newspaper published in British Columbia, and is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is circulated as an advertising medium for the Colony. J. DUNN, 111 Victoria, and T. B. BOYCE, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865.

Important Information respecting Kootenay.

A few days ago we alluded to the result of the exploration made by Mr. Jenkins between Hope and the Columbia River. It will be seen from a paper which we herewith append, and for which we are indebted to the kind politeness of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, that the Government will adopt the most energetic measures for opening a trail over that section of country traversed by Mr. Jenkins, as well as for exploring that section lying beyond the Columbia, and completing the line of communication with the new and attractive diggings commonly known as the "Kootenay." We highly commend the line of policy indicated in the circular. As a general rule the plan of constructing a trail first is a most wise precaution, and one the adoption of which would have saved the colony many thousands of dollars in the case of some of the roads in the upper country. Especially is it prudent to pursue this course in the case of the Kootenay mines. Not only does much uncertainty still exist as to the best route for a permanent wagon road, but these mines have just been struck; and, although unquestionably rich, yet it would be as well to add next season's experience to our present stock of knowledge respecting these mines before incurring the expense of a wagon road. Another strong argument in favor of this course is the consideration that the construction of a wagon road would necessarily occupy a considerable time; and it is of the greatest importance that we should have communication opened early next season. The greater portion of the trail to the Columbia is already made; and we are assured that the whole may be completed by the middle of April, which will be early enough for miners and pack trains to go in. With respect to the important subject alluded to in the closing paragraph, it is pretty generally understood that we shall have a British line of mail steamers on between this city and Panama early next season, probably about the middle of June, and we understand it is not improbable that a steamer will be placed upon the route in the course of a few weeks as a temporary expedient. We understand that Capt. Nicol, of the V. I. Coal Company, has placed before our Government a proposition to place the steamer *Thames* upon the route, and that it may possibly be entertained by the Government. Be this as it may, there is almost a certainty of having direct steam communication within four or five months, which, with a short and good trail to Kootenay, cannot fail to draw the greater part of the travel this way.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

27th January, 1865.

THE GOVERNOR directs it to be notified that as the explorations beyond the Columbia, for the most desirable route to the Kootenay, are still incomplete, he is unable at present to determine the course which the wagon road to the new mines will take. Immediate access to the Kootenay from the seat of Government is, however, required, and he has determined to make the present road by Hope, as early as possible, suitable in every way for pack trains.

It is intended to leave the present trail at Boundary Creek, and strike the Columbia to the northward of the confluence of the Kootenay, and from thence proceed in a direct line to the head waters of St. Mary's River. A survey of the line between the Columbia and St. Mary's will be made early in March, and the formation of the road on the other portions of the line will be proceeded with simultaneously. It is confidently expected that the whole work will be completed about the middle of April.

It is believed that a line of country will shortly be discovered by which the navigable waters of the Kamloops and Sheswap Lakes may be made available.

An exploration will at once be made of the Cascade Mountains at Hope, with a view of discovering a more convenient mode of crossing them than that now in use.

It is probable that direct communication between San Francisco and New Westminster will be established early in the spring.

By Command, ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, January 25, 1865.

Upon the roll being called all the members answered to their names, with the exception of the Hon. Treasurer, who came in late.

The Minutes of previous sitting were read and confirmed.

THE NATIVE EVIDENCE ORDINANCE.

The third reading of this Bill was moved by the Hon. Attorney-General. The House went into Committee of the Whole. Hon. Mr. Holbrook in the chair, and discussed the Bill, clause by clause. To the first clause the Hon. Mr. Walkem, seconded by Hon. Mr. Elliott, moved in amendment that the whole of clause 1 be struck out and that the following clauses be substituted:—

"In the construction of this Ordinance the word 'Court' shall signify and include any competent legal tribunal, and any person or persons duly authorized to take evidence.

In all actions and inquiries whatsoever, civil or criminal, it shall be lawful for any Court, without administering the usual oath, to receive the evidence of any person destitute of the knowledge of God and of any religious belief, upon the affirmation or declaration of such person to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

In urging such an amendment, he stated that he thought it would recommend itself. Two objects were intended to be attained by it. One was the curtailing of much useless repetition and verbiage which only served to encumber the statute book and mislead those who had to expound it. Statutes in England are drawn with precision and vigour; and by the proper use of the English language—a language mathematically precise—there could be no excuse for disfiguring what was intended to be clear and precise, by importing into it whole lines of useless phraseology. If the proper course were adopted much time would not only be saved by the framers of an Act, but by the Council who had to consider it and the judge who had to expound it. All the time thus consumed was most valuable, for it was a waste of time that affected the public at large. The Ordinances passed in the Council should, if possible, be so framed as to bear the severest scrutiny of the law officers of the Crown in England. So desirable an end when accomplished would be of substantial benefit, and reflect credit upon the legislation of the colony. Lawyers were unfortunately too prone from their conservative ideas acquired from long habit, to adopt any new progressive course which would infringe upon the usual and settled practice of their profession, no matter how strongly the reform suggested itself.

The other object referred to was of still more importance. By the amendment proposed, a much wider jurisdiction was embraced.

At present as the original clause stood, the evidence of the aborigines only was referred to. The section ought to be extended so as to admit of the evidence of the Chinese being taken if necessary, in the same manner. If they stated before being examined that they believed in a God, then section six applied to them and they would be sworn in the usual way. But if the farce enacted of breaking a saucer in their presence were to prevail, and such a proceeding form the obligation of their oath, no credence whatever would ever be given to their evidence, as it served to make the whole matter at issue ridiculous. Besides this, it was a well known fact that such was not their mode of binding their consciences to tell the truth. It had merely been prescribed for them, and why not prescribe the Bible, for which they had not the slightest respect. The Court very properly always refused to so pollute it. When life was at stake it was most important to elicit the truth, and rather than leave the matter doubtful, the clause should be extended in its operation, so that their affirmation might be taken also. The true test of any legal evidence solemnly given is the question, Will an information for perjury lie if the statements made prove to be false? Courts of Justice ought therefore to be placed in a position by this Ordinance of applying the test when necessary.

The speaker here referred to a Statute of George III, referring to evidence taken at that time without an oath in the colonies, and also to another passed in the present reign. He alluded to the clearness pervading these Acts, and he thought that the language then used, as it was concise, terse and vigorous, might be embodied with advantage in the present Ordinance. No harm could possibly be done and much good might be achieved.

Hon. Mr. Elliott said that he had much pleasure in supporting the motion, as the Ordinance was too wordy, and the alteration proposed would make it more effective. He would sooner from his experience place the Bible in the hands of a savage than a Chinaman. The latter, as far as he was aware, had no form of oath, and such a case the amendment was intended to meet. He thought it highly necessary, and legally the position of the mover was correct. If a Chinaman had a form of oath and wished to be sworn in a manner most binding on his conscience, such an oath if practicable could be administered as stated by the mover; but no form of oath was in vogue with the Chinese, hence the difficulty which the amendment met.

The Hon. Attorney-General replied, defending the Bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said the mover of the amendment stated yesterday that the Bill was good in principle and had seconded the motion for its second reading, and now he wished the whole clause altered.

The Hon. Mr. Walkem replied that he still thought the Bill good in principle, but not comprehensive enough; and even if he was wrong on the 2nd reading, as he admitted he was in a sense, that was certainly no reason why he should fully continue in the wrong.

The amendment was put and lost. Yeas, 6; Nays, 7. An amendment to strike out certain words alluding to half-breeds, was moved by Hon. Mr. Brew, seconded by the Hon. Collector of Customs, and carried. All the other clauses were passed with the exception of the 5th, which was expunged altogether, and the Bill passed a 3rd reading.

TELEGRAPH ORDINANCE.

This Bill passed a third reading.

POUNDS.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall moved for leave to introduce a Bill to establish "Pounds" for impounding animals throughout the colony. Leave granted, and the first reading set down for Monday.

DECIMAL CURRENCY ORDINANCE.

Hon. Mr. Walkem moved the second reading of this Bill, seconded by Hon. Mr. Elliott. Mr. Walkem said it was a mere question of public convenience. The decimal system was adopted on every side of us, making it almost a necessity in this colony. The Hon. Treasurer opposed the Bill, as he feared it would operate badly upon the public departments, between which and the Colonial Office all monetary transactions had to be in sterling currency. The Hon. Colonial Secretary thought a decimal system would prove a very great convenience in the public offices. The Hon. Attorney-General thought the principle of the Bill was good, and he would support it. The Hon. Mr. Brew approved of the principle, but not with all that was in the Bill. He moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. O'Reilly, for a short postponement, to give time for hon. members to consider the provisions of the Bill more carefully. The motion was carried.

WAGON FINE BILL.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first

reading of this Ordinance. After some remarks the first reading was agreed as a matter of courtesy. The Hon. Colonial Secretary remarked that he hoped the Bill would not be hurried through the House, as it was desirable that the public should have time to become acquainted with its provisions. The second reading was set down for Wednesday fortnight, after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY'S SITTING.

House met at 3 o'clock, p. m.; Hon. Colonial Secretary in the Chair. Members all present. Minutes read and approved.

Hon. Colonial Secretary read a communication from His Excellency the Governor, in reply to a request from the hon. members for Lytton and Cariboo East and West, asking to be exempted from the rule requiring the constant attendance of members at the sittings of the Council. His Excellency granted the request, at the same time expressing regret that circumstances rendered such a change necessary.

Hon. Treasurer apologised to the House for his absence from yesterday's session. Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Cornwall, seconded by Hon. Mr. Elliott, his fine was remitted.

THOMPSON RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

This Bill was read a first time, on motion of Hon. Mr. Haynes, seconded by Hon. Mr. Ball, and the second reading appointed for Monday next.

FIRST TELEGRAPH AMENDMENT BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon this Bill, Hon. Mr. Holbrook in the chair. The Bill was discussed clause by clause, and the committee having then the chairman reported the Bill passed with several amendments. The third reading was appointed for Monday.

NATIVE EVIDENCE BILL.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION BILL.

This Bill was also read a third time and passed.

CURRENCY BILL.

House went into Committee of the Whole upon this Bill, Hon. Mr. Ball in the Chair. Clause I was passed. Clause II was struck out as unnecessary; but upon motion of Hon. Mr. Walkem, seconded by Hon. Attorney-General, it was reconsidered and discussed at considerable length. In consequence of the Clerk having neglected to supply with a copy of the Bill we were unable intelligently to follow the discussion. Hon. Mr. Brew said that from the sentiments to which the hon. members had given expression he was of opinion that the Council was not sufficiently conversant with the matter to do it justice. He would therefore move that further discussion be postponed until Wednesday next at 1 o'clock, to give members an opportunity to post themselves. Hon. Collector of Customs seconded the motion, which was carried.

The House then resumed, when the Hon. Attorney-General asked leave to bring in the Gold Export Bill on Monday, which was granted. The House then adjourned till Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The U. C. School System.

More than ourselves must have been surprised on Tuesday evening to hear the assertions made by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Columbia, respecting the school system of Upper Canada, designed to show that it was now the subject of agitation in both Church and Legislature, and in fact, that it was a failure. What made the matter worse was the fact that these remarks were made in correction of assumed misstatements of a previous speaker. As facts and figures in such matters are always of more value than bare assertion we beg to submit for general information, and especially for the edification of the venerable prelate aforesaid, the following extracts from the annual report of the Chief Superintendent of Education on the Normal, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper Canada, and which has just been published.

The Chief Superintendent, in his introductory observations, remarks that "he is happy to be able to note, during 1863, as in former years, the gradual and uninterrupted advancement of the school system, in the receipts and expenditures for the support of the schools, in the attendance of pupils, as also in the social position and qualifications of teachers, and the general character of the schools, together with the entire absence of all agitation on the subject of either the Common or Separate School law."

The number of school sections in Upper Canada reported in 1863, was 4,273—an increase of 12 over the previous year. The number of Common Schools reported as open was 4,138—an increase 29—a smaller increase than that of 1862 over 1861, which was 85. The number of schools closed, or at least not reported, was 140—decrease 17. The number of free schools reported was 3,228—an increase 117—more than three-fourths of all the Common Schools in Upper Canada being now free by the voluntary action of the ratepayers in their separate school sections.

The number of school houses was 4,173—an increase 39. Of these 501 were brick, 335 stone, 1,633 frame, 1,075 log, and 29 not reported. The number of school-houses built during the year was 104, of which 25 were log, 43 frame, 9 stone, and 27 brick. The average time of keeping open the schools during 1863 was 10 months and 29 days—an increase one day. The average time of keeping open the schools during the year in the State of Massachusetts, according to the last report, was 8 months; in the State of New York, 10 months and 11 days; in the State of Pennsylvania, 5 months and 17 days. The high average in Upper Canada is no doubt attributable to the provision in the School Act, that the sum apportioned from the Government grant to each municipality shall be distributed among the several school sections, not according to population, but according to the average attendance of pupils and the length of time the school is kept open by a legally qualified teacher.

The whole number of pupils attending the Common Schools was 360,808—an increase over 1862 of 17,075. Of these 192,990 were boys, and 167,818 girls.

The number of teachers employed in the Common Schools during 1863 was 4,504; of whom 3,094 are males—decrease 21; and 1,410 are females—increase, 119. They belonged to the following religious persuasions—Church of England, 1,747; Church of Rome, 504; Presbyterians, 1,316; Methodists, 1,313, other religious denominations and not reported, 624. The lowest salary paid to a male teacher in a county was \$84; the highest \$600. The average salary of male teachers, with board, was \$161; without board, \$261; of female teachers, with board, \$130; without board, 172. In cities the average salary paid to male teachers was \$558—to female teachers, \$225. In towns, the average salary of male teachers was \$470—of female teachers was \$327. These figures are slightly below the average salaries paid in 1862.

The total receipts for Common School purposes in Upper Canada, in 1863, were \$1,432,885—an increase on 1862, \$36,762.

The total expenditure for Common School purposes during 1863 was \$1,254,447; increase, \$22,454.

The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools reported in 1863 was 120; increase, 11. The amount apportioned to them from the Legislative School Grant was \$3,178; increase, \$293. The amount provided from local sources was \$25,629; an increase of \$2,135. The number of pupils in the Separate Schools was 15,859, an increase of 1,159.

The number of Grammar Schools in 1863 was 95, an increase of 3. The number of pupils was 5,352; an increase of 370. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 1,982. The number of pupils admitted by scholarships from the Common Schools was 215.

The number of Colleges reported in Upper Canada is 16, attended by 1,820 students—increased, 447; with an income from Legislative aid of \$150,000, and from fees of \$44,000. The number of academies and private schools reported was 340, having 497 teachers, 6,653 pupils and an income from fees of \$58,218.

The total number reported of educational institutions of every kind in Upper Canada was 4,588—an increase over 1862 of 34; and the total number of pupils attending them, 375,333—an increase of 17,161. The total amount expended for their support was \$1,621,805—an increase of \$86,566. The total amount available for educational purposes in 1863 was \$1,803,493—an increase over 1862 of \$100,277.

A section of the report is devoted to the subject of military drill for which provision has been made, but for this and many other portions of the report which would doubtless be interesting to very many of our readers we have not room. It is a striking feature of the report, and speaks volumes for the adaptability of the system to mixed communities, that although the Roman Catholics have for seven years enjoyed the right of establishing separate schools they have only availed themselves of it to the very limited extent indicated.

We append the following, which we clip from a late number of the *Illustrated London News*:

One pleasing and hopeful feature in our Canadian colony is the rapid and steady strides with which education is advancing therein. Taking a period of eleven years—from 1850 to 1861, for example—this educational progress appears remarkable, if not unparalleled. Within this comparatively brief time the grammar schools have increased by thirty-one, and the pupils by 2,500, while the common schools exhibit an increase of 910 buildings and 163,921 pupils. In 1850 the number of free schools was but 252; in 1860 they numbered 2,350. The augmentation of attendance at schools is very noticeable, and compares favorably with some of the most flourishing Federal States. During the eleven years specified that increase is in the following ratio: Pennsylvania, 38 per cent; State of New York, 9 per cent; Massachusetts, 35 per cent; and Upper Canada, 108 per cent. Even in the matter of school moneys Canada takes precedence of those States—the increase for ten years being, in Pennsylvania, 175 per cent; State of New York, 145 per cent; Massachusetts, 68 per cent; and Canada West, 222 per cent.—*Eng. American.*

Institute Meeting.

The adjourned meeting to receive the report of the Committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws, &c., for the "British Columbian Institute" was held in the Hyack Hall last night, W. Clarkson, Esq., in the chair, and Mr. Tilley acting as secretary. The chairman informed the meeting that he had an interview with the Governor, and that His Excellency expressed the deepest interest in the movement as well as a willingness to aid it in every legitimate way. The chairman also read a communication from the ex-Royal Engineers' Committee, expressing their readiness to hand over their library, globes, lamps, &c., to the Institute. Capt. Cooper then read the Constitution, By-laws and Regulations, which were considered clause by clause and adopted with a few amendments. Considerations of space forbid our attempting to give even an outline of these. Suffice it to say that the Institute is to embrace a library, reading-room, mechanic's institute and museum. The terms of membership are a dollar a month or \$5 a year, \$50 to constitute a life member. An act of incorporation is to be sought for as soon as it shall be organized, and the Governor to appoint a Trustee Board to hold property, the Managing Board of Directors to consist of 7 members and to be elected annually by the subscribers. The following resolution was moved by W. E. Cornack, Esq., seconded by Captain Cooper, and carried unanimously:—*Resolved*, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be conveyed to the ex-Royal Engineers for their munificent offer of their library, &c., to the Institute, and that the names of all those who are now residents, or may hereafter become residents, of the colony be placed on the records of the Institute as life members. The justice of this resolution will be better understood when we state that the value of the library, &c., will exceed \$1,500. The committee were requested to continue their labor by placing the scheme before the Governor, &c. The draft of a memorial to His Excellency was submitted by Capt. Cooper, and adopted by the meeting, after which a vote of thanks to the chairman and the committee was carried and the meeting adjourned.

Viscount Milton has read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society upon his journey across the Rocky Mountains to this colony, for which we regret we have not room in our present impression.

THE STR. "ENTERPRISE" arrived from Victoria on Wednesday, and returned on Thursday.

"RANDOM" SALE.—The sloop *Random*, of bloody memory, was sold by the Government on Thursday. She was knocked down to a Victoria party at \$200, and will most likely return to her old occupation.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE LOST.—Now selling at and under Victoria prices, a large lot of Baltic Shirts, Boots & Shoes, and clothing of every description, Winseys, Woollen Plaid, Flannels & Hats, also a large lot of silk Scarfs, &c., &c., at Arthur Bullock's, opposite the Colonial Restaurant.

The Russo-American Telegraph.

We take the following interesting extracts from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 21st inst.:

Colonel Charles S. Bulkeley, Engineer in Chief of the Collins Overland Telegraph and Western Union Extension, arrived in this city on the *Moses Taylor*, in company with a surgeon and several operators or heads of the various departments of the organization for exploring the route of and erecting the telegraph which is to connect the United States and Russia. The company have made the most extensive preparations for the accomplishment of the great work before them. Three vessels, the *bars, Milton Dager, Carrie Bell* and *Matthew Luca*, are on the way from New York to Victoria, laden with the materials to be used in the work. They will be employed to land the *personnel* and material of the enterprise at intermediate ports on the coast wherever practicable. On one of the vessels the company have a light-draught steamer, about 40 feet in length, to be employed in the rivers and shallow water. It is the intention of the company to commence operations at New Westminster, British Columbia, whence they will proceed to Port Babine, through a country already explored. From Babine Lake, in the centre of British Columbia, to the Yukon River, in the British Possessions, the country has never been explored; and through this wild region it is the intention of the company to make their way a distance of about 3,000 miles. The fleet on the ocean will co-operate with them as far as practicable by means of the numerous rivers on the coast, many of which, however, must first be explored.

Col. Bulkeley intends going to British Columbia in a short time, for the purpose of starting exploring parties, and making other preliminary arrangements which may be necessary ere the main expedition sets out, which will be some time in March. The expedition, with all its aids, employees and adjuncts, will consist of a small army and navy combined. Besides the vessels above-mentioned, the company will have the use of a Government steamer, and, perhaps, another of their own. The brig *Fauntleroy*, which was at first intended for their use, has been found entirely unsuitable for the purpose, a steamer being absolutely indispensable, and it is possible that it may be necessary to send one out from the Eastern States, on account of the small size of most of the Government steamers on this coast. About 1,500 men will be employed on land in the proposed work, besides the co-operative force at sea, or on the coast. The line of the Western Union Company is to be extended from the Western States to New Westminster by the first or middle of March, from which point it will be taken up by Col. Bulkeley's party and stretched to the Anuvor River country, there to connect with the St. Petersburg line, and complete the girding of two hemispheres. It is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty how long it will take to erect the line the entire distance, so that telegraphic communication will be opened, as a great deal of the work done at first must necessarily be merely experimental. But that the important work will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and that the telegraphic companies, backed by the Russian and American Governments, are taking hold of the matter with determination and spirit, there is no doubt.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. W. A. Franklin of a daughter.

New Advertisements.**CARIBOO EXPRESS.**

DURING THE WINTER MONTHS OUR EXPRESS for Cariboo will be dispatched from New Westminster on the arrival of the California Express of the 19th and 29th, from San Francisco.

Our Patrons will please observe that we do not dispatch a Cariboo Express on the arrival of the California Express of the 9th.

DIETZ & NELSON,
Connecting with
BARNARD'S EXPRESS.
December 9th, 1864. delo

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, URIAH NELSON & CO. ARE not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin.

URIAH NELSON & CO.
Port Douglas, May 2, 1864. my4tc

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning,
and sent by **Express**
To Every part of the Colony,
as well as to
Victoria, Washington Territory, Oregon
and **California.**

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
of every description executed in a Prompt and Work-
MAN-LIKE MANNER.

New Advertisements.
Bank of British North America.
ASSAY OFFICE, VICTORIA.
GOLD DUST MELTED & ASSAYED.

CHARGES:
For all deposits under 50 ounces \$2
For all "above 50 " " One quarter of one
per cent.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed
CHARGES:
For each Mineral Assay \$10
GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED
at the current rates.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Victoria, May 7, 1864. my18tc

HICK'S HOTEL!

Lytton Square, New Westminster, B. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public, and
especially the Travelling Community, that he has
just opened the above central and well known estab-
lishment, where he hopes, by reasonable charges and
strict attention to the comfort of his customers, to re-
ceive a share of public patronage.

THE BAR
is supplied with the best brands of Wines, Liquors
and Cigars.

PHILIP HICK, Proprietor.
New Westminster, Sept. 22, 1864. se24tc

ANDERSON & Co.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK and will keep continuously
Hyatt Porter and Ale, Martell and other Brandy,
Scotch Whisky, Rum, &c.
oc31 WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TO LET.

THE COLUMBIA HOTEL!

THIS LARGE HOUSE is advantageously situated
for a First Class Hotel, being only a short dis-
tance from the wharf on Lytton Square. It has just
undergone a thorough renovation, and, if requisite, can
be further improved and enlarged. This affords a good
opportunity to any person who understands the busi-
ness to make a small fortune, as the rent will be mod-
erate. The Hotel contains ample furniture, which can
be purchased upon the most favorable terms. For par-
ticulars apply on the premises. se10tc

BRICKS, BRICKS.

FOR SALE!

50,000 BRICKS of British Columbia manu-
facture. Price \$12 per thousand, free
of wharfage. Apply to
JOHN MURRAY.
New Westminster, Sept. 23, 1864. se24tc

LOWE BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Provisions, Groceries, French Wines,

LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS.

RIED'S BLOCK, WHARF STREET.

ap6 VICTORIA, V.I. to

LOUIS HAUTIER'S HOTEL

—AND—

BILLIARD SALOON,

Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock
of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly
on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the
colony. The charges are moderate.

Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at
low prices.
Lytton City, November 10, 1862. no12

DOUGLAS-LILLOET ROUTE.

PEMBERTON HOUSE, PORT PEMBERTON!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE is now kept by
the undersigned, who guarantees that its past repu-
tation as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL shall be well main-
tained by him; and he is desirous of securing to the
public that amount of comfort and accommodation for
both ladies and gentlemen that the traveller both de-
sires and expects. He will further guarantee that no
one shall leave his house without getting "value re-
ceived" for his money, and that in the shape of a good
meal, good lodging, and attention to his wants at a
fair remuneration.

There are also private rooms for families, and for
those who desire them. There is a Bar attached to the
House, with good Liquors, Cigars, etc., and a Bag-
atelle table for their use and diversion.

The undersigned hopes for a fair share of patronage,
and that the merits of this route, in the accommodation,
ease and quickness of travel which it affords, will be
appreciated by the travelling public.
au13tc WILLIAM SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the inhabitants
of New Westminster, and the public, that he is al-
ways ready to attend any orders for MASONRY WORK,
in Brick, Stone or Plastering; Furnaces, Ovens and
Kilns particularly attended to. Any person requiring
work in the above line will please leave their orders at
the office of Geo. Hooper, Auctioneer.
je29tc JONATHAN MOREY.

New Advertisements.
SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED
—BY—
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
Only Good Sauce
AND APPLICABLE TO
EVERY VARIETY
—OF—
DISH.



CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations
of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. HAVE discovered that several of the
Foreign Markets have been supplied
with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling
those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more
instances the name of L. & P. forged.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors,
Worcester; Messrs. GOSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs.
Barclay & Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers
and Oilmen universally. de24y w

SEASONED LUMBER.

400,000 FEET

SEASON'D LUMBER

Rough & Dressed, For Sale By

J. A. R. HOMER.

New Westminster, November 3, 1864. no10tc

TOYS, TOYS.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

Mr. S. ZINN

TAKES PLEASURE in INFORMING THE INHABITANTS
of Victoria and British Columbia that he
is constantly receiving, direct from New York, San
Francisco, and our own manufactory in Europe, a large
quantity and well selected stock of

FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW & WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES AND TOYS,

CONSISTING OF

French, German and Domestic MARKET BASKETS;

Traveling, School, Dinner, Fruit and Work BASKETS;

Infants' BASKETS, Cloth BASKETS and HAMPERS;

and Fruit BASKETS;

Fancy and Willow Children's CARRIAGES, GO-
CARTS and CRADLES;

BABY JUMPERS, Nursery, Rocking and Children's
High Table CHAIRS, ROCKING HORSES
and PROPELLERS;

Fancy VASES and China ORNAMENTS;

Ladies' Leather RETICULES;

PORTEMONNIES, PORTEFOLIOS;

Pocket COMPANIONS and Photographic ALBUMS;

A large assortment of BEADS, and all sorts of BRUSH-
ES and COMBS;

Feather DUSTERS, ACCORDEONS, Walking CANES;

Checker and Crib BOARDS, DICE and Dice BOXES;

Staple BROOMS, MOPS and Cloth POUNDERES;

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

ALL KINDS OF TOYS.

Being in receipt of the most of these goods from
our own houses, and having no Agent to pay, I am
therefore enabled to sell them at least 25 per cent. less
than any other house in the colony.

Having received orders from our houses to sell the
present stock at San Francisco cost, I have therefore
reduced prices 25 per cent. below former charges.

Toys by the case supplied to the trade at very low
prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

S. ZINN.

Santa Clause Headquarters & Fancy Bazaar,
Government Street, next to the Hotel de France.

de10

FRENCH'S FISH MARKET,

FRONT STREET,

New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found, in season,

FISH

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAME.

Shipping Orders Promptly attended to.

FREDERICK KAYE & CO.

New Westminster, July 5, 1864. j6tc

New Boot and Shoe Shop

MARY STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

W. WOODMAN
New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy12-lm

New Advertisements.
FURNITURE, BEDDING

—AND—

WILLOW-WARE.

WITHROW & TILLEY,

HAVING just received a large stock of beautiful
Furniture and Willow-ware, direct from foreign
markets, are selling at such prices as will induce the
citizens of New Westminster, and the people of British
Columbia generally, to purchase here instead of going
to another market.

JUST ARRIVED!

Fine Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suits; an assort-
ment of fine Bed-room Suits, consisting of Oak,
Chesnut, and plain painted; Sofas, Bureaus,
Whatnots, Piano Stools, Hat-trees, Centre
and Card Tables, Toilet and Saloon
Tables, Dining Extension Tables,
Cradles, Cribs, and a large
assortment of Oak, Ma-
hogany and Wood Chairs; Bedsteads
of every description; and, in fact, nearly everything in
THE FURNITURE LINE.

ALSO.—A fine assortment of Willow-ware, Gilt and
Rosewood Picture Frame Moulding, different sized Look-
ing-glass Plate, Mahogany & Walnut Boards & Veneers.
ALSO.—Feathers; Hair, Pulu and Straw Mattresses
always on hand and manufactured to order. Furniture
manufactured and repaired. Pictures framed, Maps
mounted and varnished. Undertaking promptly at-
tended to.

Persons intending to purchase would do well to call
and see our stock before going elsewhere.
oc22tc WITHROW & TILLEY.

THE BANK

—OF—

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,250,000.

IN 12,500 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia.

YALE—Ditto.

QUENNELLE MOUTH—Ditto.

CAMERONTON, CARIBOO—Ditto.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

VICTORIA—Bank of British Columbia.

NANAIMO—Ditto.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia.

PORTLAND (Oregon)—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton.

NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

IN CANADA.

MONTREAL—Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

IN INDIA, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

The Oriental Bank.

IN ENGLAND.

National Provincial Bank of England.

North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

IN IRELAND.

Union Bank of Ireland.

LONDON OFFICE—80 Lombard Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less
than One Hundred Dollars.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, bearing interest, issued for money
lodged for fixed periods.

BILLS DISCOUNTED AND COLLECTED; and BILLS OF EX-
CHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York
purchased.

DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies;
and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco
and New York, authorizing payment for goods ship-
ped to the Colonies.

GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES received for safe
custody; Interest and Dividends Collected; Duties
paid on goods in bond.

GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED.

Received on Deposit, or advances made upon them.

D. M. LANG, Manager.
New Westminster, August, 1864. au20tc

W. J. ARMSTRONG,

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

CLASSWARE, AND

Oilman's Stores.

Would call the particular attention of Up-river Mer-
chants, Steamboat Owners and others to his Stock, and
ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Fresh Garden Seeds Just received and
for sale.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
New Westminster, March 27th, 1863. ma28-tc

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.

J. A. R. HOMER

New Advertisements.
PRINTING

—FOR THE—

MILLION!

Posters,

Circulars,

Bill-Heads,

Business Cards,

Steamboat Tickets,

Programmes,

Way-Bills,

Pamphlets,

Labels,

—AND—

Printed Forms

of every description, executed in a manner that

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

Every Business Man should use printed Bill-
heads, as they not only save time, but look
more business-like, and serve as an advertise-
ment.

Every Keeper of Public House should have
printed Cards for distribution amongst the
Miners, and large Show Cards, in colors, to
exhibit on Steamboats, and in Hotels, &c.

Every Steamboat Owner, Merchant, Trader,
Hotel-keeper, or Expressman, doing business
in this Colony, should get his Printing done
in the office of the

'BRITISH COLUMBIAN,'

LYTTON SQUARE,

NEW WESTMINSTER,

WHERE

ENTIRE SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform
Merchants and Traders of British Columbia, as
well as Steamboat Owners and all whom it may con-
cern, that having recently made extensive additions to

of the "British Columbian" Newspaper, he is now
prepared to execute with promptitude every description

—OF—

Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

In a style and at prices which will compare favorably
with any office upon the Pacific coast.

Orders from the interior are invited, and will receive
careful and prompt attention.

JOHN ROBSON.

New Westminster, B. C., May, 1864.

New Advertisements.
ALL CURES MADE EASY!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad

Breasts and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the
healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The
worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance when-
ever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs
up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the
surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and per-
manent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Files, Fistulas and Internal Inflam-

mation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with
certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they
will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the
printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon
the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will
be removed. A poultice of bread and water may some-
times be applied at bed time with advantage; and most
scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who
read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of
such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they
will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a
cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and
subduing pain in the same degree as Holloway's Ointment and
Purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation
and depravities from the system, subdue and remove
all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and
muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be
effected, even under the worst circumstances, if these
of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm &

other Skin Diseases.

After fermentation with warm water, utmost relief and
speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints
affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of
the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered
that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of
the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach,
consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify
the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of
the Pills. The general health will be readily improved,
although the eruption may be driven out more freely
than before, and which should not be promoted; per-
severance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy,

Mumps & all other Derangements

of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Oint-
ment should be well rubbed at least three times a day
upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to
penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat;
this course will at once remove inflammation and ulcera-
tion. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by
following the printed directions.

Serofula or King's Evil and Swelling

of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's puri-
fying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of puri-
fying the blood and strengthening the system renders
them more suitable than any other remedy for all com-
plaints of a serofulous nature. As the blood is impure
the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged,
require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following
cases:—

Bad Legs.	Chapped Hands.	Scalds.
Bad Breasts.	Contracted and Stiff Joints.	Sore Nipples.
Burns.	Elephantiasis.	Sore Throats.
Bunions.	Gout.	Skin Diseases.
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies.	Glandular Swellings.	Scurvy.
Coco-bay.	Lumbago.	Sore-heads.
Chigo-foot.	Piles.	Tumors.
Corns (soft).	Rheumatism.	Ulcers.
Cancers.		Wounds.
Chilblains.		Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY
244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all re-
spectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the civilized world, at the following prices:—Is.
1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

* There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in
every disorder are affixed to each Pot. au15

TO BE SOLD FOR \$1000.

(TERMS—HALF CASH, AND BALANCE WITHIN 12 MONTHS.)

THE PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE
STANISLAUS HOUSE, on the Douglas Portage,
together with about 4 acres of Land, fenced and partly
cleared, around the house, and growing No. 1 Vegeta-
bles. There is also